

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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So far as observed, Von Hindenburg has not revised his Paris dates.

John D. Rockefeller comes across with a modest income tax contribution of \$38,400,000.

Spanish cabinets have contracted the resignation habit. But King Alfonso sticks to the job like a leech.

It is reported that Boston will abandon pork and beans and adopt wheat meat. But we still have our doubts.

An exchange seems to have made the startling discovery that Portugal is actually in the war on the western front.

Newspapers continue to make important discoveries. One of our exchanges announces that cornbread makes good food.

We believe it a good idea in a democracy to let congress and the people know something about war management.

The legislature of Texas is apparently sorry because there is only one national prohibition amendment to ratify.

The four newly-elected congressmen have already been sworn in and had their names attached to the public payroll.

An exchange laments that St. Patrick's day falls on Sunday this year. But what's the difference in a dry community?

Pacific coast oil situation reported serious. (Still congress hasn't time to consider and pass national waterpower legislation.)

While looking for other valuables about the house, Germany and Austria will appropriate all Ukraine wheat that is in sight.

The desire of James and a portion of Meigs county to unite their destinies with Hamilton seems to be a perfectly natural one.

Cotton consumption has not been quite so heavy this year as last. Reason: There was less to use and the price was higher.

Japan's debt of \$100,000,000 against Russia is one of the items under consideration in connection with the Siberian problem.

Another strike is reported as having been declared in Austria where the war has given workmen that tired feeling.

The Russian assembly has ratified the peace with Germany, but it remains to be seen what effect this will have on the German advance.

The peace which Russia is said to have accepted under duress, closely follows the lines of the one imposed upon France in 1871.

It seems that after all Uncle Sam will have to institute condemnation proceedings against one or two land profiteers at Muscle Shoals.

It is just like the Jacksonville Times-Union to stick up for the south. It declares that New Jersey is a worse mosquito bed than Florida.

Englishmen think they see an indication that Hindenburg has substituted London for Paris as the objective of that April visit.

One of our exchanges thinks that the alleged fact that New York women voted more intelligently than the men was nothing much to brag about.

It was hardly necessary for Von Ludendorff to remind us that the war waged by Germans would be horrible. We are getting wise to that fact.

The capture of Odessa was somewhat of a water haul for the Germans according to reports. All stores of wheat had already been exhausted or removed.

Irishmen are exempted from the provisions of the British conscription law, but Irishmen are not generally known as holding conscientious scruples against fighting.

It is reported that some of Uncle Sam's aviators have been mistaken for hawks by the chickens in the neighborhood of Somerville, this state. They are said to scare the hens off their nests and reduce the output of eggs.

Another advantage has developed in the Kaiser's favor. It has been discovered that he has a greater variety of princelings to offer in marriage to Grand Duchess Adelaide of Luxembourg than his entente. But, so far, none of them has proven acceptable.

AFTER THE WAR.

The following beautiful and commendable sentiment was culled from a column of gossip in the Memphis News-Scimitar:

"When this war shall have been won there are a lot of people who are going to have a hard time settling down to a selfish, individual work. They will have become so well trained in patriotism and altruism that it will be difficult to ever replace the spirit of service with the spirit of selfishness. And the lessons we are learning, the sacrifices we are making, the sympathies we are cultivating and the thoughts we are beginning to have for our fellowman are among the things that are going to make this old world a different one and a better one to live in hereafter."

There's no denying the fact that the exigencies and developments of this great world war are broadening our sympathies and cultivating our meager concepts of our universal brotherhood. A common suffering induces a common bond of sympathy. While the world may not be welded into one great federation, the nations will arrive at a better understanding, and there will probably be less of nagging jealousy and petty irritation than has prevailed heretofore.

It is probable, however, that those who have developed the highest efficiency in altruistic and patriotic service will be the quickest to readjust themselves to the conditions of peace. They will find plenty to do in rebuilding the wrecked old world without absorbing "the spirit of selfishness." They will work just as hard as ever at tasks of usefulness and in helping "to make this old world a different one and a better one to live in hereafter."

It is to be hoped that this spirit of helpfulness and mutual good will shall prevail to such an extent that the profiteer will see the error of his way and that the disturber who would excite and embroil the people will be considered a public enemy; that there will be a more generous spirit of conciliation and co-operation between those who work with their hands and those who employ. In giving expression to ideals of this kind, it is recognized, of course, that most of us are innately, even unconsciously, selfish and that realizations usually stop considerably short of anticipations, but it is good to feel that way once in a while anyway.

But, while it may not be known at this time just what sort of conditions will prevail after the war, it does not require a very wise man to realize that things will be different. The old order is passing. The world will not be the same—in a multitude of senses. America will be changed. That free and easy, slothful and self-satisfied manner will have taken its departure forever. We have projected ourselves into the world's whirlpool, and, while we hope eventually to disengage ourselves from it measurably, many of its conditions will remain with us.

Many of us are impatient for the war to end, that we may grapple with the problems which we know the new order will bring with it. We shall want to familiarize ourselves with the new world map, the new world democracy, and, above all, we shall delight to tell our children of conditions "before the war" and compare them with the new devices and institutions for world progress.

THE CASE OF BELGIUM.

If there is one country—and there is—engaged in the present war which has and is entitled to the united sympathy and admiration of the world, outside of the Teutonic alliance, that country is Belgium. Serbia has a grievance against Austria, and France held a grudge against Germany, to which might be traced irritations leading even to war, but Belgium harmed nobody, was friendly with everybody and wanted only to be let alone. If there ever was a crime which cried to heaven, it was the savage butchery to which this unoffending country was subjected. If the cultivation of a spirit of revenge is ever justified, this suffering little country furnishes an occasion.

These remarks were suggested—provoked, rather—by an item which shows that the spirit of Belgium is not yet crushed—that there is still a defiant little Belgian army in the field. This is composed of some 60,000 men, which are kept recruited by young Belgians who slip through the almost impenetrable line which surrounds their country. It is being financed and equipped by a loan from the American government, repayment of which, it has been suggested, ought never to be required. This little army is proudly occupying a portion of the line and doing its bit to turn back the Hun avalanche.

Our sympathies go out to all the countries which have suffered from the barbarian overflow—to France and Serbia and heretofore Montenegro—but we are especially mindful of Belgium. The brutal ravaging of Belgium can never be excused or palliated. Every German attempt in that direction has fallen flat to the ground. No marvel they say they do not mean to annex it, the while continuing to hold on and exploit it.

Once having consummated the burdensome legislation to make the clock tell a different story, perhaps our hard-working congress may get around to the water power bill some time the coming summer.

An exchange offers the perfectly rational suggestion that people eat more eggs and less of other things when eggs are plentiful, and less eggs and more of other things when eggs are scarce. Strange nobody had thought of it before.

Germany may not exactly have men to burn, but judging from the rumor that she is willing to sacrifice 300,000 in an effort to break through the British front, she still has a few to be slaughtered.

EVERYBODY MUST WORK.

In a brief survey, the Springfield Union declares that of the 35,000 persons taking civil service examinations in the past year, a larger percentage than ever before were men and women who did not seek appointment as a means of earning a living but as members of the well-to-do class were anxious to help in meeting the demand for workers to keep the war machine going.

This desire of what are sometimes termed "the idea rich" is entirely commendable. The great demand of the time is for service—service in filling imperative calls for necessary government and war work and in keeping up the production of the country. There is work for everybody and everybody ought to be at work. Doesn't signify so much where you work, just so you find a place to fit in. The war is making workers of all of us.

Already the unusual demand for government for clerks and trained help is creating a shortage of teachers for the schools of the country, and anxiety is manifest as to how the deficit is to be made up. But if everybody will work, we'll get through some way. There's no room, however, in this time of crisis for the slacker whether subject to military service or not. We repeat, there is work for everybody and everybody ought to be at work.

Ludendorff is also inclined to admit God to partnership.

Every few days, some sapient newspaper makes the discovery that Mr. Bryan is still loyal.

Dogs enjoy no monopoly as useless food consumers, rats being credited with getting away with \$42,000,000 worth annually.

The number of countries which are now leading in thrift stamp sales indicates that good work is being done.

The Nashville Banner has located the scene of the battle of Armageddon on the western front in France and Flanders.

Political developments about Nashville are causing a general sitting up and taking notice over the state.

The newspaper scribe is still doing his best to help the farmer about solving his labor problems.

We are not informed in the dispatches as to whom the Tibetans are revolting against and what about, but these are apparently minor considerations. The revolt is the all-important matter.

It will help you to generate enthusiasm when you understand that American troops have advanced their position into the German lines and have held it against counter-attacks.

Chilean newspapers don't like the tone of American newspapers. After all camouflage is eliminated on both sides, however, it is not believed that there will be any cause for hostilities.

It is heartening to have Gen. Gorgas certify that health conditions about the military camps are improving. Gorgas knows just how to take hold of an unhealthy situation.

Joshua is said to have made the sun stand still until a victory was won over Israel's enemies, but the American congress modestly confines its mandates to the clock.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE ISSUE WITH GOVERNMENT

Governors Pass Resolution Opposing Plan of Collecting All War Taxes in June.

At a meeting Friday of the board of governors of the Chattanooga Manufacturers' association that body showed opposition to the government's plan of collecting all war taxes in June and deferring payments, thus avoiding the withdrawal all in a lump of approximately \$5,000,000 from the resources of the country.

There has been a general movement over the country to effect an avoidance of this lump payment. Manufacturers claim that owing to the great amount of money now required to carry on business they need a great deal more than in normal times, and that upon the part of the banks they not only have to look after their customers but must carry much of the burden of war financing, and they fear the effect upon the next liberty loan if the treasury department's present plan is adhered to.

PUBLIC MUST STOP BREAKING FLOWERS IN CITY PARKS

Shrubbery Wantonly Damaged, and Some Even Dig Up Plants and Carry Them Home.

Much complaint is being made against individuals who pass through and by Jackson, Warner and Boynton parks and who break off the flowers and otherwise mutilate the reservations. A number of instances have been reported where foliage has been wantonly destroyed. "In some instances even shrubbery has been literally taken up by the roots and carried away," said Phil Shugart, superintendent of parks. The raids have been mostly on tulip beds, while numbers of other flowers have been broken and carried away.

An ordinance prohibiting the breaking or marring of the foliage in city parks will be rigidly enforced, according to the park commissioner. The parks cannot be made places of beauty if selfish citizens are to mutilate and carry away their charm.

ITALIAN SHIPPING LOSSES ON DECREASE

Rome, Wednesday, March 12.—For the week ending March 9, 439 merchantmen entered and 391 left Italian ports, according to the official announcement made today concerning shipping casualties.

The Italians lost two steamers of more than 1,500 tons each and one vessel under that tonnage. Two small sailing vessels also were lost. One steamer was attacked, but without result.

STATE POLITICS

(By T. J. Campbell)

Writers on politics in Tennessee have to make heavy drafts on their imagination or materially reduce the amount of their output. This results, not so much from a lack of politics or candidates, as from the disposition among aspiring statesmen to await the announcements and movements of the other fellow. Hesitation about breaking new ground is manifested in something like the attitude of which an adversary might make political capital. As illustrating the dearth of news of political doings, the following is taken from the Nashville Banner, which is published at the political center of the state:

"The senatorial line-up in Tennessee is not yet complete. Gen. Charles C. Cates is really the only announced candidate, though it is certain Senator Shields' friends are actively at work for his re-election. Former Gov. Patterson has again disclaimed any intention of entering the contest. Former Senator Frasier, naturally, would like to 'come back,' but has made no apparent signs of a purpose to attempt it. Gov. Rye is reticent and some of his closest political friends are unaware of his plans. Other than these, there are none discussed."

But somebody on the Banner staff is dreaming dreams and seeing visions. In making his rounds of the capital, that scribe encountered the convenient, but mythical "Old Democrat" of the olden day and was loaded up with a cargo of political camouflage. A tip from this fabled oracle informed him that "there are three candidates for the United States senate—Hon. John R. Shields and Hon. Charles T. Cates, of Knoxville, and Hon. Tom C. Rye, of Henry county." It is further stated that the second named is the only one of the trio that has seen fit to make public announcement of his intentions and the platform back of his ambitions, and concludes as follows:

"Mr. Shields has not yet deigned to counter the thrusts of his honorable competitor from his own hailiwork, and may not do so in the way Mr. Cates adopted in bringing his attack through the medium of the press."

"And in the meantime Gov. Rye is viewing the situation with the utmost complacency, but reserving to himself the privilege of speaking to the people at a later date when they shall be in a more receptive mood to listen to the appeals of the seeker after political aggrandizement."

Business along gubernatorial lines is beginning to pick up. A notion has been afloat in the columns of the fact that while there are three candidates for governor—probably four—but one of them has taken the people into his confidence regarding his career in the state. As yet, however, he didn't give many details. But we are assured by the same political scribe quoted above that Judge A. H. Roberts is indiscreetly at work upon and has about completed the draft of the platform on which he hopes to be chosen governor. An intimation is dropped that a great deal of care is being devoted to do it. We women have laws and the proposed constitutional amendments. Remedies for Tennessee's financial deficit are also said to be coming in for considerable attention.

In the meantime, this column notes with satisfaction that the trend of discussion in the circles of candidates for governor is toward the ideal so often urged here and in the editorial columns of The News. The demand for business qualities in candidates for governor is receiving more general recognition. The people are responding to the call. A mass meeting of business men of Clarksville was held a few days ago to take steps to urge upon other business men of the state the claim that Mr. Austin Peay, of that city, is peculiarly fitted to make Tennessee a business governor. As a further evidence of the existing "business" idea is taking possession of the popular mind, a meeting of business men was called and held at Nashville to discuss the merits of the proposed formal draft upon Mr. John E. Edgerton, of Lebanon, to become the business men's candidate for governor. The word has gone out, therefore, that every man who wants to be governor or legislator must keep their business qualifications on straight. It is a good sign.

This scribble has before him the announcement of Hon. Walter Cameron, of Marion county, as a candidate for the state senate. It concerns a matter of no great importance. Cameron was a member of the last legislature and devotes some space to recounting his service there, a substance in which this column is not, for the moment, concerned. However, his declaration that he had passed and would pass no bills to create bearded debts without the consent of the governor is commendable. It says experience has shown that "bond issues" do not necessarily mean good roads. Curiosity is aroused by the fact that Cameron, who thinks that should be elaborated: "I passed a road bill for Marion county that, in my judgment, will give us good highways and one that places the building and maintaining of roads upon the individuals who use them. At the end of ten years we will have good roads and they will be paid for." The provisions of this bill are not generally known. A bill which will construct and pay for a good system of roads in ten years is worthy of wide publicity and study.

On the absorbing financial aspect of the matter, Mr. Cameron is vague and indefinite, merely promising to vote "as the best interest of the state appears and as I think it will be my own personal business." Again, his treatment of the prohibition amendment is disappointing. He wants to refer this and the fringe amendment, which has not yet passed congress, to a vote of the people, as if that same end could not be accomplished by taking a stand for or against ratification and allowing his election or defeat to be considered an expression from the people. Mr. Cameron will probably find many legislative candidates afraid to come out publicly for the ratification of the prohibition amendment.

Humane Society Offers Prizes for Best Essays

The humane society announces the following list of prizes to be awarded in its humane essay or "Be Kind to Animals" contest under rules previously sent to all city and suburban schools:

City Schools.

T. B. Preston offers \$5 to winner in Group 1, which includes first, second and third grades in competition.

Miss Carla Dagmar, of Paris, France, offers \$5 to winner in Group 2, which includes fourth, fifth and sixth grades in competition.

Edward Davidson offers \$5 to winner in Group 3, which includes seventh and eighth grades in competition.

Lewis Burke offers \$5 for best paper from the Junior High school.

To the colored schools Mrs. Frances Fort Brown offers the following:

For the best paper from Howard High school, \$5; for the best paper from Everett High school, \$5; for the best paper from East Fifth Street school, \$1; for the best paper from Main Street school, \$1.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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Mr. Jarr roused up from his comfortable position on the sofa in alarm. "Hey!" he cried, "if you worthy matrons are going to talk spring fashions, I'm going to beat a retreat to my room. I don't want to hear of this latest position. I say it!"

"Oh, you say too much!" retorted Mrs. Jarr. "What do you wish us to discuss—war? It's had enough to know it's going on without having to talk about it all the time, and I hope you won't think I am a pacifist to say so!"

"Perhaps Mr. Jarr would like us to discuss politics?" remarked Mrs. Jarr, who had dropped in with a fashion paper.

"And if we do," added Mrs. Jarr, "we have as much right to discuss politics as the men have—and we don't need to go to corner cafes to do it. We women have the vote, and I'll say right now that since we have the vote there will be less politics talked in such places—because there won't be any such places left!"

"That's right!" grumbled Mr. Jarr. "Find out where men are comfortable and drive them out of such places." And he made a move as though to leave the sofa.

"You can stay where you are; you needn't think we are going to disturb you," remarked Mrs. Jarr. "Mrs. Rangle just brought over that fashion paper to show me a school dress that can be made inexpensively for our little Emma."

"Yes, the cutest patterns!" said Mrs. Jarr.

For best paper from Avenue school, \$1. For the best paper from any city school, all grades in competition, Mrs. Richard Hardy offers a hand-colored copy of Bouveret's picture, "At the Watering Trough," this picture to remain the property of the school, the name of the pupil winning it to be inscribed thereon.

County Schools.

Judge Will Cummings offers \$5 to winner in Group 1, which includes first, second and third grades in competition.

C. M. Preston offers \$5 to winner in Group 2, which includes fourth, fifth and sixth grades in competition.

W. P. McBroom offers \$5 to winner in Group 3, which includes seventh and eighth grades in competition.

To the colored schools Mrs. J. B. Probasco offers the following prizes:

For the best paper from Lincoln High school, \$2; for the best paper from North Chattanooga school, \$1; for the best paper from St. Elmo school, \$1; for the best paper from East Chattanooga school, \$1.

The humane society offers \$1 for the best paper from Orchard Knob school.

For the best paper from any county school, all grades in competition, Mrs. John A. Patton offers the "John A. Patton" prize of \$5.

To every school not receiving a money prize Mrs. Richard Hardy offers a prize book.

Honorary certificates from the National Humane association will be awarded all papers marked second and third winners. All papers must be marked with the name and age of the pupil, the school and the grade, and be delivered to the humane society office, courthouse, the first week in April.

ICE CREAM CONCERNS FAIL TO OBEY RULES

Three of the smaller concerns of Chattanooga manufacturing ice cream have failed to comply with the ordinance which was recently made effective regarding the sale of ice cream. The ordinance requires that all ice cream sold in this city must be pasteurized. Upon finding that three of the manufacturers were failing to do this, C. P. Knight, assistant surgeon of the United States public health service, has taken the matter up and written the following communication to those who have failed to comply with the city ordinance:

"It has been called to the attention of this office that you are not conforming to the city ordinance relative to the manufacture of ice cream. There is enclosed a copy of this ordinance, which you will please read carefully."

"If you intend to continue the manufacture of ice cream, this ordinance must be obeyed. Any advice which you care to have will be given by an assistant of this office on the proper pasteurizing plants."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

COMMENDS SPLENDID SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION

Secretary of State Board of Health Confers With Local Health Authorities.

Dr. R. Q. Lillard, the secretary and executive officer of the Tennessee state board of health, has arrived in the city for the purpose of conferring with the city, county and United States public health service officials.

Dr. Lillard's visit to Chattanooga is in the interest of sanitary matters incident to the extra cantonment zone. He attended a conference Friday with members of the Florence Crittenton rescue mission. Those present were Mesdames Joe Brown, Dr. H. W. McKelam, and Dr. Lillard said he found the members of the association very much interested in the recent state ruling passed with reference to venereal diseases.

The state health officer said he was very much pleased to find that the women have succeeded in raising sufficient funds to care for the unfortunate ones within the requirements of the law. Dr. Lillard said he understood that the city and county officials are very much interested in the work now under way.

When Dr. Lillard was asked what he thought of the present health conditions he said: "One of the greatest problems that has confronted both civil and military authorities is the proper sanitation of the extra cantonment zones."

Spirit of Co-operation.

He said that Chattanooga, through its health department, has demonstrated a spirit of co-operation in this important matter that shows the public spiritedness of all citizens in all matters that are vital and essential to the health of its inhabitants.

Immediately after the beginning of war, Dr. Lillard said that serious problems of sanitation arose, especially after the establishment of the extra cantonment zone known as "the Chattanooga health zone," the menace to health being mutual between the civil population and the troops stationed at Camp Forrest. "After this," said Dr. Lillard, "plans of meeting the new conditions were devised by the state, county, municipal and the United States public health authorities that have been productive of an investment of benefit to Chattanooga, and they have accepted the situation as a patriotic duty."

Dr. Lillard said that one of the greatest helps in enforcing sanitation has been the aid in giving the various public health, army and Red Cross units full power to exclude uniformed men from insanitary places in the extra cantonment zone. "After this," said Dr. Lillard, "plans of meeting the new conditions were devised by the state, county, municipal and the United States public health authorities that have been productive of an investment of benefit to Chattanooga, and they have accepted the situation as a patriotic duty."

Salutary Effect.

He further said that an armed sentinel in front of an eating establishment or hotel has a most salutary effect upon a grasping proprietor, and that such a demonstration quickly brings the proprietor to his senses and all insanitary conditions are generally remedied to meet the requirements of the public health.

"All ailments are being daily solved and satisfactorily adjusted by the splendid spirit of co-operation seen upon all sides," says Dr. Lillard.

Improvement of Health Conditions.

"The solution of the health problem has benefited citizens and soldiers alike, and with the efficient and painstaking methods that are so successfully carried out by various health authorities under whose control they have been placed, I would not be surprised to see the morbidity and mortality rate of Chattanooga lower than any city in Tennessee twelve months more," declared Dr. Lillard in referring to the health outlook for this city.

He said: "At the instance of Gov. Rye, after an interpretation of the law governing contagious diseases by Attorney General Thompson, an order was issued by the state board of health, placing venereal diseases on the same basis as other contagious diseases, which will greatly reduce the ravages of these maladies that have proved such a menace to the fighting and civil forces. Like all progressive health regulations, it may seem a little drastic, but the benefit to both civilian and military population admits of no argument."

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First call a physician.
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